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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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VOL. XVII NO. 10.

STILL PICKING JURORS

DARROW POINTS OUT THAT SHERIFF SUMMONS MEN WHO ARE BIASED FOR PROSECUTION.

Only Two Out of Twelve Hundred Union Men Summoned—Democrats and Socialists Also Excluded—Third Panel of Venire Men Having Been Exhausted, a Fourth One Is Called For—Boise Chief of Police Orders Hired Thugs of Prosecution To Leave the City.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—With nine jurors yet to be permanently seated, and both defense and prosecution with six peremptory challenges used out of the allotted ten, Judge Fremont Wood adjourned the Haywood trial at forty minutes past ten this morning, till two o'clock Thursday afternoon, to allow of a new special panel of 60 venire men being called, the first special panel of 100 having been exhausted. Eighty-eight prospective jurors have now been examined, of whom twenty-four have qualified; of these twelve have so far been excused peremptorily, leaving twelve in the box.

John Whitlock, a farmer, who was being examined at adjournment last night, qualified soon after court resumed this morning.

Darrow, counsel for the defense, then announced that the defense would use its sixth peremptory challenge to excuse John Fisher at No. 10. Fisher is the rancher and fruit grower of whom it was testified yesterday that he had declared Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone "should be strung up in Colorado for the independence explosion before they were brought to Idaho."

James Aifer, a teamster, was called to the vacancy at No. 10, but was excused after saying he had an opinion that only the strongest sort of evidence could remove.

The only other talesman accepted to-day was Levy Smith, the ninety-seventh member of the special panel. Smith is an interurban railroad employee, and declared he had never formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He is 65 years old, twelve years a resident of the State, having been born in Canada; till last year he had rambled since coming into the State, at a place about 10 miles down the valley. Smith is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias; not a church member; lived in South Dakota twenty years before coming over to Idaho. The "Idaho Statesman," Gooding's organ, is his only paper.

The Court then announced that he had received a report from the attending physician that juror Orrie Cole was not in condition to serve. He was excused. Whitlock was only accepted provisionally, the defense having received permission of the Court temporarily to pass his examination. His case will be referred to again. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Meridian, Id., which passed strong resolutions on the Haywood case.

The prosecution tried to have five more names placed in the indictment, but the matter was argued and deferred. Among those sought to be endorsed are Stanley P. Fairweather, clerk of the Wallace, Id., court and William O'Neil, a hotel proprietor in the St. Joe county.

Before adjournment, the Court directed the sheriff to hand him a list of the new talesmen as soon as completed, that he might furnish counsel for both sides with copies of it.

Several of the indicted land frauds from North Idaho were here Sunday and Monday consulting with Senator-elect Borah of the prosecution. They did not make known the result of their deliberations.

The city continues quiet. The court-room is well filled daily, but no unusual demonstrations have taken place.

Boise, Idaho, May 22.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, re-opened this afternoon at 2 P. M., although Sheriff "Shad" Hodgins had not quite filled up his panel of sixty new talesmen. The remaining names were to be secured in town to-day. Those already secured were from the outlying districts.

In spite of the great delay in getting a jury, the defense is entirely hopeful. Clarence Darrow, chief counsel, said that it was his opinion that a fair and impartial jury could and would be selected. He said he was satisfied that the people of Ada County were not so much biased as to be prejudiced against Haywood, as had been indicated at the start. He believed that the large majority of the citizens really were anxious that Haywood and his co-defend-

(Continued on page four.)

SELECTING THE JURY.

PARKS DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE TEDIOUS IDAHO PRACTICE, AS ENACTED IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VARIOUS CHALLENGES.

Boise, Idaho, May 25.—Owing to the fact that the new special venire of jurors for the Haywood trial seems to have been picked out with the special purpose of avoiding men who might prove acceptable to the defense, little progress was made to-day toward filling the jury box.

So suspicious did the constant recurrence of prejudiced men become that finally attorney Darrow for the defense declared:

"There are twelve hundred union men in Boise, and only two have been summoned by the Sheriff. There are many farmers who are Democrats and Socialists, and only two Democrats have been summoned. Under the law the Sheriff can summon whom he pleases, and he please just now to summon men who are biased for the State."

Wade R. Parks.

Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Bulletin:

Boise, Idaho, May 20.—I write to explain Court proceedings in Idaho, as Idaho practice does not seem to be generally understood.

In Idaho there must be 12 men in the jury box all the time or else the whole work stops. When the case was called for trial and the defense said they were ready to proceed there was present a panel of about thirty jurors. Their names were all put in a box and the Clerk of the District Court put in his fingers and pulled out one slip of paper with one name on it, read the name and the person took the first seat in the jury box. The first name called was Mr. Ewing, an elderly man who had served time in the civil war and was superintendent of the Soldiers' home here under Steunenberg's first administration; and who has a son who is a member in good standing of the W. F. M. Well this is not by any means the way facts came out, but immediately after the name of Ewing was called, the clerk put his fingers again in the box of names and pulled out another name, read it and the person so designated took his seat, and then the clerk again pulled out another name and so on until he had pulled out twelve names. After twelve names were pulled out Hawley for the State made a brief statement of the case. The twelve persons whose names were drawn were sworn to tell the truth as to such questions as the lawyers and court might ask them. Then the State, through Mr. Hawley, began on Mr. Ewing, the first man in the jury box, to examine him to ascertain if there was any reason why he should not sit on the jury to try Haywood. If Ewing had told them he had formed an opinion of any kind, which it would require evidence to remove, or had had any bias or connection, or had at any time formed or expressed an opinion as to either the guilt or innocence of Haywood, the State could have challenged him for cause, and he would have been dismissed by the Court; and then the Clerk of the Court would have pulled out another name, sworn the man, who would then have taken the seat made vacant by Ewing. Then the State would have gone after this new man to see if they would rather have him off on. As it happened, Ewing passed the State for cause and then the lawyers for the defense took a whack at him. They asked him many many questions and they could find no reasons why Ewing would not make a good juror from their point of view. The State tried to get Ewing to say that his son had talked about the case to him, but the defense did not seem to care, whether Ewing's son had preached a sermon as long as the moral law to the old man. So Ewing was passed by the defense for cause, i. e., the defense found no reason why he should not serve as juror.

After Ewing was passed for cause, the State took up man number two in the box; and I think the State found some good reason why number two could not act, so the State challenged this juror for "implied bias, in that he has both formed and expressed an opinion," or some other statutory form of challenge according to the reason of the case. Then as before indicated, if the Judge allowed the challenge, the Clerk of the Court drew another name, who, being sworn, was gone over by the State before being passed by the State. If the State found this juror to be prejudiced, or for any other reason set forth in the statutes of Idaho dis-

qualifying him, the defense would exercise its right of challenge for cause, which, if sustained by the Judge, off would go the juror and another name would be drawn, the person sworn and the State would try and qualify or disqualify him according, as they thought he might be favorable or unfavorable to the State. If he was known to be favorable to the State then the prosecution generally gave him an easy and quick examination and passed him. If the defense found him to be bad in their judgment, they had to get the juror to say something that would show

the language of the Court. And though the defense might not want the man in the jury box, yet, if they could not state in the form prescribed in the statutes what the court considered a sufficient reason, they would have to pass that juror for cause. That same procedure went on and on with each and every juror. One thing I did not state and that is that the State went over and canvassed all the men in the box first, all the twelve before the defense began. No business is done in court if there are less than twelve men in the box, except to get another man.

After both sides had canvassed all the candidates for the jury and found none to whom they could object within the language of the statute, then the jury was said to have been passed for cause.

After this each side was and is privileged to make peremptory challenges. That is, either side may call the name of any one whom they do not want on the jury, and, without assigning any reason, the Court informs the man so designated that he is excused from jury service. The clerk thereupon draws another name and the new man is sworn to tell the truth to all questions whatsoever of the Court and lawyers touching the case and then the State goes at him either to qualify or disqualify him according as they may think he will serve the interests of the prosecution.

The time they were taken to Carson the Goldfield papers with flaming headlines came out to the effect that the Hawthorne jail was not strong enough for Preston and Smith. They related how the cowards were shaking in their boots when the brutal Hessians of the law notified them to get ready.

In the State prison at Carson our boys fared well till they again were removed to Hawthorne for trial.

While in Carson, Preston's mother, sister and nephew arrived in order to be with the one who had been the mother's support and whom the family all loved so dearly.

Before in the history of the State the prosecution only had five peremptory challenges, but the last legislature changed the statute, giving the prosecution ten. This statute went in force about the 7th of May, two days before the trial started. The defense objected to the State's exercise of ten challenges on the ground that Haywood was arrested and brought to Idaho when the State had only five peremptory challenges. The State set up that the law making such a change would be ex post facto. Other objections were also made, one being that it was not due process of law under the 14th amendment, and others. The defense fought the use of more than five peremptory challenges at both the time when the third challenge was to be made and also to-day, when it came time for the defense to make its sixth peremptory challenge.

As the case now stands the State will have four more peremptory challenges and the defense has five yet. There were twenty-six veniremen last Saturday when Court adjourned. To-day when Court adjourned there were but nine left out of the hundred veniremen summoned a week ago. In all probability another venire will be ordered to-morrow and Court may be adjourned for a day to get them.

There is much speculation as to how long the trial will last. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson arrived last Saturday evening and will co-operate with me in reporting the case.

Wade R. Parks.

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Special Correspondent to The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888 2,068
In 1890 21,157
In 1892 36,564
In 1894 34,191
In 1900 34,172
In 1904 34,172



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months.

TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the removal of the Weekly People plant, this issue is limited to
four pages. The next issue, it is hoped,
will contain six pages, as usual.

GOMPERS AND MITCHELL; ESTES AND HAYWOOD.

In Morris Friedmann's book, "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," there appear on p. 187, the following paragraphs:

"A resident of San Francisco, George Estes by name, recognized the principle that LABOR, AS ORGANIZED AT THE PRESENT TIME, IS ORGANIZED AGAINST ITSELF, AND CANNOT HOPE TO COPE ON A FOOTING OF EQUALITY WITH SOLIDLY ORGANIZED MONOPOLY. Mr. Estes contended that, since capital, irrespective of the nature of its business, was always ready to combine with capital in order to present a united front to labor—so LABOR, REGARDLESS OF TRADE OR OCCUPATION, SHOULD UNITE AND CO-OPERATE WITH LABOR, IN ORDER TO PRESENT A SOLID AND INVINCIBLE FRONT TO CAPITAL.

"Mr. Estes undertook to demonstrate the truth of his theory by calling into existence the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees."

The Brotherhood became powerful on Harriman's Southern Pacific. It was destroyed by the Pinkertons, who systematically defamed Estes, thereby creating distrust and dissension.

It is the principle of labor organization that Estes discovered to be wrong that the capitalists promote. That principle is represented by the American Federation of Labor. This body organizes labor on the basis of craft autonomy, that is, each trade or craft for itself, and the devil take the hindmost. The ultra-capitalists grant the A. F. of L. the closed shop, signing trade agreements, forcing their employees into the A. F. of L. unions. The ultra-capitalists, through the Civic Federation, protect the A. F. of L. from the onslaughts of Post's Citizens' Industrial Association. It is the ultra-capitalists who give the A. F. of L. its power and enable it to become, in the language of "The Wall Street Journal," "the greatest bulwark in this country against Socialism."

Vice versa, it is the principle of labor organization put into practical execution by Estes that meets the vigilant hostility of the capitalist class. It is this principle, logically extended, making of it the basic framework of Socialism, that is now on trial at Boise, Idaho.

Wm. D. Haywood, the able secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, also saw what Estes did. He was a co-worker of Estes' in the American Labor Union, of which the Brotherhood of Railway Employees was a part. The American Labor Union espoused the principles of industrial unionism. "The purpose of industrial unionism," declares "The American Labor Union Journal," December, 1904, "is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Cooperative Commonwealth." In brief, the principles of Estes and Haywood mean the overthrow of the capitalist class; while those of Gompers and Mitchell mean its preservation. There is no wonder then that Estes was defamed and Haywood is threatened with judicial murder, while Gompers and Mitchell are feted and wined by the capitalist class, who are solicitous for their health.

Morris Friedmann's book has done much good in exposing the nefarious Pinkertons; it will do an inestimable amount of good, if it will drive home to the working class the deep lesson embodied in the experiences of Estes and Haywood.

THE SITUATION AT BOISE, IDAHO.

"The Sun" on May 21 contained the following in its report of the Haywood trial:

"Boise, Idaho, May 20.—Should things continue as they are now going a serious row among the socialistic elements behind the defense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone may be expected.

"There are probably as many correspondents for Socialist papers here as there are for all other newspapers com-

bined. The trial has been under way less than a fortnight and already not more than three or four of the Socialist correspondents are speaking to one another. Those who do speak frequently say impolite things.

"They are scrapping with counsel for the defense also. The correspondent for The Socialist, for example, went up to the office of John Nugent, one of the lawyers defending Haywood, got into an argument and at the end of it was thrown out of the office accompanied by the epithet 'Traitor!'

"The correspondent of the Appeal to Reason has no use for The Socialist, while the chap who writes for The People can't see of what use the other two are.

"The Socialist papers are interested in the work of raising funds for the defense, and it is possible that their animosities may be traced to this fact. One of the socialistic writers, the one who was catechized by the Chief of Police with reference to the threat he was reported to have made contingent upon the jury's convicting the defendant, got a brand new idea to-day. He lost no time when court adjourned at noon in conferring it upon one of Haywood's lawyers.

"Say," he said, "I have been watching Lawyer Hawley closely ever since I've been here and I can prove to you that he is a hypnotist. Yes, sir, he is a hypnotist. I can prove to you that he is hypnotizing the members of the jury."

"Is that so?" said the lawyer. "Well, let me tell you one thing, what you need is a padded cell."

"That, in fact, is the general opinion."

"The New York Times" of the same date had this to say:

"The Socialist newspapers represented here are having a fine row among themselves. Titus of The Socialist, a peri-
odically resting at Seattle, is accused by Shoaf, of The Appeal to Reason, the Kansas paper, supported by Debs, of being a traitor to the cause and renegade generally. Titus fires back with superheated shot, and they both get after Parks, the representative of The People, a New York concern."

The above quotations are noteworthy. They reflect the fundamental differences between the Socialist party politicians and the Socialist Labor Party industrialists.

The Tituses, Shoafs, Untermans, et al., urge an armed revolt in case of a decision unfavorable to the defense. How such a revolt is possible, with all the powers of state, and all the means of transportation, communication, production and distribution in the hands of the capitalist government, and unions organized on the craft basis, they do not make apparent. They, in fact, content themselves with declaring for the impotent call to arms characteristic of the political revolutionist, regardless of the awful slaughter involved, deluding themselves and their followers into the belief that such a call will prove both inspiring and successful of its own weight. They, who profess to be anti-catalysticists, suddenly turn from blowing cold to blowing hot, and favor that which they ordinarily pretend to oppose.

The Parkses, on the other hand, point out that the prosecution is planning an outbreak. It aims to end the trial in a pandemonium of riot and bloodshed, during which the lives of the accused may be sacrificed and an appalling odium cast on the principles of industrial unionism, for which they stand. The Parkses consequently frown down on all advocacy of physical force, as favorable to these plans. They refuse, in brief, to lend their aid to the designs evolved by Pinkerton agents provocateurs. They make clear that, in the present condition of political and economic organization, labor is not prepared to avert the blood bath that would follow the Socialist party politicians' call to revolt. With labor voting the policeman's club, the militiaman's bayonet, and the power of judge and executive into capitalist hands; with the workingmen divided into crafts at war with each other; with railroad workers transporting armed forces, with pure and simple hotel and restaurant workers feeding them; with Gompers' organized seaboard instead of industrial solidarity prevailing—in brief, with capitalism dominant, both politically and economically, to call for armed revolt is to invite a holocaust that will only serve to bring about the subjugation of labor for generations to come.

The Parkses, preferring steady class conscious industrial union education and organization, will have none of it. They join with the defense in consigning those who do to padded cells. They further join with the defense in counseled calmness and restraint. Do nothing favorable to the prosecution. The time is not ripe yet for offensive action.

The workingmen and workingwomen who for years have made sacrifices to sustain The People may once again feel proud of its stand in this, the latest of working class crises.

"There are probably as many correspondents for Socialist papers here as there are for all other newspapers com-

HATS OFF!

Hats off to the Finnish Landtag! It is the first national assembly in the world in which women deputies appear and the first in which the Socialists are the strongest party. There are nineteen women deputies in the Finnish Parliament. Some are Socialists; one was a domestic servant until she became editor of a Socialist newspaper. The majority of them are very young; and it is said of all of them, "Few if any of the women possessed external beauty, but their evident happiness in their political situation gave a certain charm to their rather stern faces." New conditions not only create new duties but new beauty also. The Socialists number eighty out of 200. Over fifty of them are manual laborers, cabinet makers, shoe makers, house carpenters, filers, conductors and dressmakers, being among them. Their election worries the "cultured" ruling class, who are fearful of their interests at the hands of the new legislators.

This combination of woman and Socialism presented by Finland is a cause for congratulation. It expresses, in a most conspicuous manner, the tendency to return to the sex equality of primitive communism on the higher plane of civilization, that is manifesting itself, perhaps unconsciously, in the most advanced of modern nations. But too much importance should not be attached to it. Finland is under the absolute domination of the Czar, who can revoke the Finnish parliament at will, if he so choose. It should also be borne in mind that neither the women nor the Socialists, nor both combined, are in an absolute majority. Further, Finland, though advanced politically, is so undeveloped industrially and capitalistically as to be unripe for complete Socialism; its working class representatives cannot as a result measure up to the standards prevalent in other countries. Under these important circumstances much will happen or be done that will prove disappointing to the superficial student of great movements. But there is no doubt that the very best that can be done, under the circumstances, will be done. Of that, the fact that both woman and Socialism are so conspicuous in Finland's parliament, gives ample assurance. Further assurance is found in the encouraging information that the Finnish workers are backing up their political victories by organizing on the economic field.

HATS OFF TO FINLAND!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

Though I am somewhat late on the subject, I will state that De Leon's visit to Pasco, Wash., was, despite opposition from all sides, a booming success.

We have here in this community a small weekly paper suffering from some ailment, as it occasionally dies and then again it reappears under a new name. Its present name is "The Pasco Express." We paid for an ad in that paper announcing De Leon's meeting, but when the sheet appeared on April 4, it did not contain the ad, but instead we found a short announcement in a supplement to the paper, which was not sent with all of the papers. When the worthy editor was asked by us why he accepted pay for ads he did not print he put the blame on a boy. When we asked him to give us the remaining copies of the paper he at first made himself busy going through all of his pockets to see if he could find any, but finally he told us that he had burned them up. In spite of all this, however, our meeting was attended by an audience of almost one hundred persons and at the close of De Leon's

one hour and a half talk on the I. W. W., we sold forty pamphlets and since that time we have received twelve subs to the Industrial Union Bulletin and six to the Weekly People.

An incident possibly worth mentioning is that when we, the following morning after the meeting at the depot, bade De Leon farewell, just as he stepped into the car, a stranger carrying a bundle of old bed clothes on his back, stepped up to me and asked "Is that De Leon from New York?" I answered "Yes," asking if he knew him and he stated that he had heard him speak many times and thought that he was a pretty good speaker, but that there were many better labor leaders than him in New York. As the train had left I thought I would try and make myself better acquainted with the stranger but I found him in such company that I could not approach him. The stranger did not strike me as being a workman and I would not be surprised if I was told that he was one of Sherman's Pinkertons.

The Parkses, preferring steady class conscious industrial union education and organization, will have none of it. They join with the defense in counseled calmness and restraint. Do nothing favorable to the prosecution. The time is not ripe yet for offensive action.

The workingmen and workingwomen who for years have made sacrifices to sustain The People may once again feel proud of its stand in this, the latest of working class crises.

E. N. L.

Pasco, Wash., May 6.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.

THE GOLDFIELD CONSPIRACY

CHICAGO "JOURNAL OF FINANCE" SHOWS WHENCE ST. JOHN'S ARREST EMANATES.

The Journal of Finance, mouthpiece of gamblers and speculators in "mining properties," and published at Chicago, recently contained in its Goldfield (Nevada) correspondence, the following illuminating statement, after narrating the meeting of the miners' branch of the I. W. W. failed to take any action whatever on the strike situation. It was entirely a negative affair, but for days there have been signs of activity about the mines and leases. Houses are put in order and preparation made to resume work. These signs are all apparent and while no formal statements have been put forth, brokers and operators have drawn the one permissible deduction, and since my last report stocks after holding steady at low prices during the early part of the week have for the past three days been steadily advancing until high levels are again being reached.

"Meanwhile the big net which the executive committee of the Protective Association had planned was drawing closer and closer. Last Tuesday night the meeting of the miners' branch of the I. W. W. failed to take any action whatever on the strike situation. It was entirely a negative affair, but for days there have been signs of activity about the mines and leases. Houses are put in order and preparation made to resume work. These signs are all apparent and while no formal statements have been put forth, brokers and operators have drawn the one permissible deduction, and since my last report stocks after holding steady at low prices during the early part of the week have for the past three days been steadily advancing until high levels are again being reached.

"When Silvia was murdered there were rumors of a confession by him implicating as members of a conspiracy ten of the most active and pernicious agitators who have dominated the I. W. W. in the district. The report was quickly stifled, but ever since the Silvia murder a force of Pinkerton detectives has been at work.

"It may be stated that these detectives have substantiated the allegations of a conspiracy to commit ten murders, a conspiracy formed and fostered within the hierarchy of the I. W. W. Last evening 26 witnesses went quietly to the county seat at Hawthorne to give evidence before a special grand jury on the subject of this conspiracy. The ten leaders of the I. W. W., the same men who have been using this labor trouble as a lever for stock market jobbery, are slated for indictment. So confident is the Protective Association that all of these men will be indicted before tonight that the word has gone forth quietly that the mines will reopen next week.

"Hardly had the smash begun when the executive committee of the Protective Association was informed that certain stock brokers were working hand in glove with leaders and agitators at the head of the I. W. W. to break the market and cover short sales made on the great rise which followed the action of the mass meeting. There was a corps of Pinkerton detectives in camp, and they were immediately turned loose to run down this rumor. It was substantiated so far as concerned several brokers, the evidence obtained showing positively that the meeting which failed to ratify the popular vote for separation had been packed and the miners had been prevented from following their rightful leader, Acting President Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, in order that the market might be smashed.

"Brokers who were implicated in this proceeding were asked to appear before the executive committee of the Protective Association at its rooms in the Montezuma Club. They were confronted with the proof of their acts and were informed with impelling firmness that if there was any more of such practices

"IT WAS MAHONEY WHO ORGANIZED THE MINERS' MASS MEETING TWO WEEKS AGO AND GOT THE VOTE FOR SEPARATION FROM THE I. W. W. IT WAS HE WHO PREVENTED ANY ACTION BEING TAKEN LAST TUESDAY EVENING. HE IS ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT AT ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME."

THE MOVING FUND

ESTIMATED AMOUNT NOW WELL IN SIGHT—\$45.00 REQUIRED.

The Moving Fund is now practically all in hand; \$45.00 are still required to complete the estimated amount, \$3,000. There should be no letup in contributions until the remainder is added to the amount already collected. Every penny will be needed in the work of removal. Send it in. Whoop it up and make the homestretch a hopper!

List No. 272, Birmingham, Ala., 5.00

List No. 327, Saginaw, Mich., 1.00

Urbil, 1.00; C. Neumeier, 1.00

F. Heidtman, 50c.; J. Ingram, 25c.; P. Conley, 25c.; H. Krieg, 10c.; W. Voss, 10c.; E. Kress, 15c.; J. Stomnont, \$1; Mrs. H. Engel, 1.50

List No. 327, Saginaw, Mich., H. Ulbricht, 1.00; C. Neumeier, 1.00

F. Heidtman, 50c.; J. Ingram, 25c.; P. Conley, 25c.; H. Krieg, 10c.; W. Voss, 10c.; E. Kress, 15c.; J. Stomnont, \$1; Mrs. H. Engel, 1.50

List No. 455, New York, N. Y., 2.85

List No. 327, Saginaw, Mich., H. Ulbricht, 1.00; C. Neumeier, 1.00

F. Heidtman, 50c.; J. Ingram, 25c.; P. Conley, 25c.; H. Krieg, 10c.; W. Voss, 10c.; E. Kress, 15c.; J. Stomnont, \$1; Mrs. H. Engel, 1.50

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ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

(From the German by Fred Fellerman.)

(Concluded.)

The most simple, and yet the most natural explanation of the myth of the serpent, is given by the naive illustrators of the German Bibles of Luther's time. They show us Eve in conversation with a serpent, which has a human head. In the Egyptian pantheon men sometimes are represented with heads of animals, but sometimes reversely, animals are represented with human heads. After the exodus from Egypt, Moses and the Hebrews were evidently familiar with similar representations. But it was not necessary at all to have lived in Egypt in order to combine man and animal into a single being. There is a wide range of savages and barbarians who consider animals as their ancestors, bear their names, and carry, in certain ceremonies of their cult, masks which represent the head or body of that animal. But of all the animals the serpent is selected most often. R. Smith informs us that several Arabic tribes bear the names of various serpents. Very likely it was the kinsmen of a "serpent" clan who persuaded Adam and Eve to revolt against the Jahve-Elohim, their lords and masters, and the possessors of Paradise. Only upon this assumption became plausible the words which Jahve-Elohim spoke to the serpent: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed" (Gen. III, 15), that is, I shall cause war between your two clans.

During their captivity in Egypt the Israelites were very likely often subjected to severe punishment because they had eaten of fruits, whose enjoyment was the privilege of their lords. The punishment meted out was—as was customary also in Rome—to take them out of the pleasure gardens, in which work was comparatively easy, and send them into the country where they had to perform considerably harder work. This makes self-explanatory the passage in which Jahve-Elohim speaks to Adam: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread" (Gen. III, 17-19). Very likely, one or several such happenings have given the kernel to the myth around which other details then grouped themselves. For the rest, abstract expressions like the knowledge of good and evil, fit considerably better in the mouth of an Egyptian priest, than in the mouth of a Semitic barbarian.

In order to explain the origin of human misery, the myth of disobedience and the fall of the first human pair is perhaps of great importance from a religious point of view—just as, in its repetition, the myth of Ham is important, because it represents the slavery of a whole race as fully justified; yet, from a historical viewpoint it possesses less worth, as many of its details have hitherto been very little observed.

Verse 24 of Genesis II says: "The man shall leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife; consequently the wife does not leave her parents and pleads not meekly like Ruth: 'For whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.' The woman therefore was not as yet dependent upon the man. But verse 16 of the third chapter shows that the position of woman has entirely changed, because the Jahve-Elohim announce to her that from now on "thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee," that is, the man has now become the head of the family.

The two quoted verses indicate that within the bosom of the family an entire revolution had been accomplished. On account of his studies of the Greek legends, Bachofen had arrived at the conclusion, that the patriarchal family must have been preceded by another form of the family in which the woman held sway over the man, and, to use a Biblical expression, that his desire was subordinate to hers. After observations carried on for many years concerning the customs of the Indians, Morgan has come to the same conclusion. Where the mother-right existed, the woman remained in her family, in her clan, and the man must "leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife." Before the fall of man Eve was the mistress, "despoiled," as the

Spartans say, with whom the primitive customs have prevailed for a longer time. For this reason the tempter addresses her: Adam "obeys her word," she commands and suffers doubly for the committed fault; she loses her authority over man and receives bodily punishment; in sorrow she shall bring forth children.

Robertson Smith finds that the name Eve points at the family with mother-right; the word stands for "Hawwa," the Hebrew name for Eve has been formed by the change of sound and the added feminine ending of the word "hagg," which originally signified maternal relationship. Besides, there are various other traces in the Bible which indicate the family under mother-right. When Abraham ordered his oldest servant to fetch a wife for his son, the latter remarked that it would be necessary for Isaac to move into the country of his intended wife. (Gen. XXIV, 5.) The wife of Samson, who is a daughter of the Philistines, remains living with her people and Samson visits her there. (Judges XV.)

In our own days Duveyrier has found that, with the Tuaregs, mother-right is still in existence, but has reached its last stage of development.

The issuance of Eve from a rib of Adam before the fall of man, is an anachronism. Such a myth could not be developed, unless the family of father-right had been established, and the wife had transmigrated into the dwelling of her husband, no longer as his equal and co-ordinate, but as a subservient person, over whom and her children he possessed the right of life and death. According to Roman law the position of the wife in the family was equal to that of a daughter, "loco filiae," so that by a legal fiction, she became the sister of her own children. The primitive intellect of the Semites had to explain in a way more coarse and palpable than a legal formula, the subordinate of a wife to her husband, and so they permitted the wife to be issued from her husband's side, as a child is issued from the mother's womb.

But, although the wife did not issue from her husband's body, she did, nevertheless, issue from his moneybag. During the first period of father-right the man either bought his wife with presents, as Isaac did, or he had to serve for her like Jacob. Homer applies to young girls the epithet, "Alfeisboia," "the fetcher of cattle," because they were exchanged for cattle; in several languages the expression "to affiance" means to give a pledge. As the father of the family possessed the right over life and death of his children, this right was transferred to the buyer of a daughter, who thenceforth had the right of a father. In order to interpolate an explanation of the authority of the man, he adopted his wife and took her as a daughter in his dwelling. That Genesis permits Eve to spring from a rib, is undoubtedly a sham adoption of the wife by the man, which was customary with the Semites in the early period of the family of father-right.

IV. The Myth of Cain and Abel.

This myth, which has become, since Byron, the favorite theme for the poetical treatment of the devil, is remarkable for its great unity; the details which it relates, are not of foreign origin, but evidently originated in the bosom of the Semitic nation, or at least, in a nation of herdsmen, who were hostile to the settled life of the husbandmen.

Diodorus of Sicily relates, that in his time, the tribes of the Nabataic Semites had forbidden, on penalty of death, the sowing of wheat, the planting of trees and the building of houses. At a certain period of their history, the Hebrews must have entertained an intense hatred against the tillers of the soil, which made their nomadic life impossible and which kept their herds off from the tilled ground. Every cultivation of the soil meant for them a restriction of the right of pasture, which, for a pastoral people, is the first and most important of rights.

Genesis relates, that Abraham and Lot had to part from each other, because their herdsmen were continually fighting about the pastures and springs; likewise had Esau and Jacob to part from each other. (Gen. XIII and XXXVI.) But more often must it have come to quarrels and fights between herdsmen and husbandmen, because the latter claimed it as their right not to allow herds on their cultivated fields. Very likely, at one of these encounters the husbandman, Cain, killed the herdsman, Abel, whose animals had torn down the fence and browsed the crops.

The Kalevala, the epic poem of the people of Finland, relates the story of a fratricide, which, in its description of bloody brutality, reveals to us perhaps that about which Genesis is silent.

"The proud sheep of Untamo browsed the oats which Kalewo had sown, the wild dog of Kalewo tore to pieces the sheep of Untamo. Untamo became angry and threatened Kalewo. He swore to tear down the house, to murder in it big and small; to exterminate all its inhabitants and to burn it to ashes. And he equipped his people, to the strong ones he gave swords, to the weak ones and the children he gave spears, and he went to a bloody fight, to a war of life and death against the son of his mother. . . . They reached the place. . . . They cut Kalewo's people into pieces slaughtered the great race, burned his dwelling and levelled it with the sterile ground. A single woman escaped the butchery, a woman, with a child in her lap." (XXXI Runo.)

The God of a pastoral people could certainly not help but side with his people against the party of the husbandmen, and Jahve also acts accordingly: "And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering;—but unto Cain and his offering he had no respect." (Gen. IV, 4, 5.)

The murder of Abel must be avenged. But the revenge for blood, that first conception of retributive justice which rises obscurely in the human brain, is not executed in its full severity when it concerns members of the same family, or the same tribe. The cause of this offence against the simple and inexorable logic of the savages and barbarians is simply as follows: All kinsmen of a clan trace their origin back to a common ancestress, the same blood pulsates in the veins of all; to spill this blood is in their eyes the greatest crime which they can commit.

A savage may in a fit of insane rage kill a member of his own family, but he never will consent to it deliberately.

He will refuse to stain himself with the blood of a member of his family, even if it called for to avenge the death of a relative. Banishment is the only punishment which primitive people impose upon him who has taken the life of a member of the clan. Should, however, the murderer be a stranger, then the revenge for blood must be executed in its severest form; blood for blood, and death for death.

But even banishment is a terrible punishment. He who is punished with it roves about untried and a fugitive; he becomes a "wolfhead" a "wulf heofold," as the old Saxons say; he is without protection against the clans which surround him and from which he has been expelled. When informed of his fate Cain trembles and weeps. "My punishment is greater than I can bear," he painfully cries. "I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me." (Gen. IV, 13 and 14.)

Savages pursue every stranger whom they meet on their grounds, as a wild animal. If the American Indians

encountered a stranger for the first time upon their grounds, they cut off his nose and then sent him back to the chieftain of his tribe with the message that if he were encountered a second time upon their grounds he would be scalped. Jahve, to whom Cain com-

plains of his sorrows and who on this occasion represents the council of the elders of the clan, does not want the death of the fratricide and "sets a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Yea, he even threatens: "Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." (Gen. IV, 15.) That is, Cain's death shall be avenged by seven other persons. The mark Jahve placed upon him served him as a passport and enabled him to get through the territory occupied by the various tribes and to reach the land Nod, the land of fugitives, which was located beyond Eden, towards the East.

In the land of Nod Cain settles down, builds a city and becomes the progenitor of a new line. Out of aversion many of his descendants return to pastoral life, the others develop themselves in the direction which their ancestor had taken. One of them, Tubal-Cain, discovers the art of forging brass and iron. Agriculture, and the art of working metals and building cities, makes Cain's progeny so powerful and feared, that Lamech, a descendant in the fifth generation, proudly boasts that he can avenge an insult seventy-seven times. The pastoral god Jahve satisfied himself with

the simple revenge, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;" in his threat he only promised seven deaths for one. The myth of Cain, which has been so ludicrously conceived by the bourgeois poets, means simply the triumph of agriculture over pastoral life.

GERMANS AWAKING

To the True Mission of the Socialist Labor Party, Despite Volkszeitung Influences.

The Belleville, Ill., "Tageblatt and Arbeiter Zeitung" of the third ult., contained the following significant indication that the Germans, long held subject to "Volkszeitung" influence, are waking up:

Daniel De Leon of New York, sometime professor at Columbia University, and at present editor of the New York Daily and Weekly People, will speak Monday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock at the Budweiser Garden Theatre. The public in general, and the working class, in particular, is invited.

De Leon occupies a peculiar position in the American labor movement. The two publications named above are owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party, which has also several other publications.

These exert so great an influence upon the world of labor to-day that whenever the editor of the "People" goes he is loved and hated, honored and feared.

To be acquainted with the man and the cause he represents is to love both. But to be a defender of the fortifications which he is storming and which are blocking the path of human progress means to hate and fear him.

There are in the United States about 20,000,000 of wage workers. Of these barely 2,000,000 are organized in the "craft unions" of the American Federation of Labor. And to maintain themselves these unions must build every conceivable kind of barrier to keep out the 24,000,000 unorganized. High initiation fees, limitation of the number of apprentices, and other such methods are used for this purpose.

But if the union members strike for higher wages or better conditions the unorganized must assist them by striking also or be called "scabs."

"Union wrecker" is the term usually hurled at De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party. But neither De Leon, nor the party for which he speaks are more responsible for the wrecking of unions, than are those who warn a ship's crew of danger guilty of the wrecking of the ship upon the rocks.

Machines have relegated dozens of skilled trades to the past. And the end has not been reached. Shoemakers, tailors and glove makers have become factory workers—mere parts of the machines. Wherever electricity is applied to transportation it means a dismal ending to the careers of engineers, boilermakers, and machinists. Stone masons are protesting against the use of cement and concrete because they make their skill and experience superfluous. The linotype operator thrusts out the printer and then objects to the teaching of his trade to children at school. Shall the experience of the craftsman, secured by years of painstaking effort, be pushed aside as worthless?

Yes; trades and, with them trades unions, are in natural course of industrial evolution coming to their end.

The "Labor Question" presses more and more to its solution. No one can take a neutral stand.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st.,

N. Y., per year 50

Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st.,

N. Y., per year \$2.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6

New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50

Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6

New Reade st., N. Y., per year 50

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly),

616 East 6th st., N. Y., per year 1.80

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly),

206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year 25

He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers, and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,

2-6 New Reade St., New York.

MORGAN'S ANCIENT SOCIETY

A new edition of this great American classic has been put upon the market at a price within the reach of all.

Price, cloth, \$1.50.

Send orders to

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2 to 6 New Reade Street New York.

URIAH STEPHENS, FONDER KNIGHTS OF LABOR

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

(Republished from "The People," November 11, 1894.)

Although barely twelve years have elapsed since the death of Uriah S. Stephens, yet this leading figure in the labor movement of America seems to be almost forgotten. It was, accordingly, a difficult task to gather reliable information upon the life and work of Stephens, all the more so seeing that most of the notices hitherto published upon him proceeded either from hostile and capitalist sources, or from the superficial pens of newspaper reporters.

His Character.

Stephens was an exceptional figure among the leaders of labor in America. He did not covet office; he hated the adulation so much fished for by others; his one aim was the founding of an organization to free the wage slaves from the yoke of capitalism. It was his belief that this object could be best obtained behind the thick veil of secrecy, and it broke his heart, when, under the leadership of his successor, Powderly, the order was made public.

Early History.

Stephens was born on August 3, 1821, on a farm in the vicinity of Cape May, N. J. His father and his grandfather joined the Revolutionary Army of Washington; and his mother was from a New Jersey Quaker family.

Upon the close of his school days, young Stephens was sent to a Baptist seminary, the intention being that he should take the cloth.

With the death of his father, however, his widowed mother found herself unable to defray Stephens' expenses at the seminary, and he was apprenticed in a tailoring shop.

Approaching Manhood.

This change did not end Stephens' ambition as a student. He read extensively in his leisure hours, and stored his mind with valuable information. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived to the last, with the exception of the interval between 1853 and 1858. During these five years Stephens made a trip around the world, visiting the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, England, Germany, Belgium, and returned via California.

Enters Upon Work.

Upon his return from this extensive pilgrimage Stephens first sought to interest some capitalists in the South for the purpose of draining the North of the numerous unemployed, whose competition for work was playing havoc with the labor market.

Machines have relegated dozens of skilled trades to the past. And the end has not been reached. Shoemakers, tailors and glove makers have become factory workers—mere parts of the machines. Wherever electricity is applied to transportation it means a dismal ending to the careers of engineers, boilermakers, and machinists. Stone masons are protesting against the use of cement and concrete because they make their skill and experience superfluous. The linotype operator thrusts out the printer and then objects to the teaching of his trade to children at school.

Shall the experience of the craftsman, secured by years of painstaking effort, be pushed aside as worthless?

Among the pamphlets sent to Stephens by Eccarius was the Communist manifesto issued by Marx and Engels. This work made a strong impression upon Stephens; in later years he admitted that he drew his plan of agitation and organization, and especially the philosophy upon which he reared the Order of the Knights of Labor, from that great Socialist work.

The Pure and Simple Trade Union.

Stephens clearly saw that the trade union, in the form it was imported from England, was utterly unfit to successfully cope with capitalism. His keen eye detected quickly the two fatal defects of the old style, or "Pure and Simple Trade Unionism."

He saw in the first place that the "pure and simple" trade union was an attempt to establish a way of living for the workers within the framework of capitalism, and that that was an Utopian impossibility, seeing that the capitalist system steadily and irresistibly knocked the bottom from under the union through the large displacements of labor by machinery and by the concentration of industry in the hands of ever fewer capitalists.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The Virginia State Executive Committee met at 923 E. Main street, Richmond, Sunday, May 19, Jos. E. Madison presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, dated April 30, acknowledging receipt of State Secretary's report on the labor movement in Virginia. From Section Norfolk County, remitting \$480 for forty due stamps and nominating Section Newport News for the seat of the State Executive Committee. From Section Newport News, nominating Section Norfolk County for seat of the S. E. C. From Sections Roanoke and Richmond, nominating Section Newport News for seat of S. E. C.

Sections Newport News and Norfolk County having been nominated for the seat of the S. E. C. the State Secretary was instructed to issue a call for a general vote of the membership in the State on the seat of the S. E. C., said vote returnable June 15, 1907. In order to expedite matters he was also instructed to request Sections Newport News and Norfolk County to nominate each two candidates for State Secretary, sending in their names when reporting the vote for the seat of the S. E. C., so that immediately after the canvass of the vote for the seat of the S. E. C. the names of the candidates for State Secretary of the chosen Section may be submitted to a general vote of the membership in the State, said vote returnable July 20, 1907.

The State Secretary was authorized to send to the Sections in the State the record of Section Norfolk County from its organization to its suspension by the S. E. C.

Financial report for month of April, 1907: Receipts \$720; no disbursements, cash in hand, \$37.51.

NOMINATION OF STUTTGART DELEGATES.

The following nominations for delegates to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, have been so far received:

Frank Bohn—Sections Boston, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Globe, Ariz.; Somerville, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New York Co., N. Y.

H. J. Brimble—Section Louisville, Ky. J. Connally—Section Hudson Co., Branch I, N. J.

D. De Leon—Sections New Bedford, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Plainfield, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Newport News, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; El Paso Co., Cal.; Hudson Co., Br. I. N. J.; Roanoke, Va.; Globe, Ariz.; Winona, Minn.; Fall River, Mass.; Somerville, Mass.; Scandinavian, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ohio; New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Allentown, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Kings County, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md. Member-at-large: A. S. Dowler, Tex.; J. W. McAlister, Pa.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, C. Tiecke, H. Ulbricht, A. McMinnis of Michigan.

J. Ebert—Section Plainfield, N. J.

J. Goerke—Section Hamilton, Ohio.

J. T. Hunter—Section Providence, R. I.

R. Koepke, Section Los Angeles, Cal.

H. Kuhn—Section Newport News, Va.

San Antonio, Tex.; El Paso Co., Cal.

Winona, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.

Richmond, Va.; Allentown, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.

Members-at-large: A. S. Dowler, Tex.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, C. Tiecke, H. Ulbricht, A. McMinnis of Michigan.

B. Reinstein—Sections Worcester, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kings Co., N. Y.; Scandinavian, N. Y.

M. Rutherford—Sections New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.

C. Chase—By member-at-large A. McMinnis, Michigan.

F. Bohn, Nat'l Secretary.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

The N. J. S. E. C. contemplates putting an organizer in the field this summer. Comrades who have had experience and who are free to accept such an office are requested to address John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION!

Members and sympathizers of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby invited to our picnic on JUNE 2nd, held, as in former years, on Appel's Farm, Station 26, Glastonbury.

The committee has arranged all sorts of amusements and, no doubt, young and old will have a jolly time.

Once more, come all, and bring your friends with you!

THE I. W. W. IN SYRACUSE.

There will be a meeting in room 14 Myer Block, SUNDAY, June 2nd, for the purpose of organizing a recruiting local of the I. W. W. The meeting will be addressed by John Burns. A discussion will follow.

I. W. W. NOMINEES

For Delegate To the Stuttgart International Congress.

"The Industrial Union Bulletin" of May 25 contains the following:

The vote in favor of sending a delegate to represent the Industrial Workers of the World at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907, is nearly unanimous. A large number of locals participated in the vote in favor of such action, but many of them, while voting affirmatively, made no nomination. The list of nominees, with the locals nominating them, follows:

Augustine, Paul—95.
Bohn, Frank—196.
Brimble, H. J.—96.
De Leon, Daniel—55, 39, 503, 236, 545, 552, 225, 56, 92.

Ebert, Justus—36.
Edwards, A. S.—25.
Fischer, E.—51, 259.
French, S. J.—260.

Haggerty, M. P.—260, 173, 353, 363, 178.

Hagerty, T. J.—353.
Haywood, Wm. D.—98, 178.

Haslewood, F. W.—260, 215, 276.

Knoche, F. W.—224.

Lessig, A.—96.

Rordan, John—178.

St. John, Vincent—55, 233, 173, 161, 2g, 56, 363.

Thompson, J. A.—85.

Trautmann, W. E.—160, 367, 150, 84, 173, 503, 245, 217, 215, 8, 533, 270, 355, 174, 43, 159, 553, 276, 25, 14, 67, 56, 23, 251, 363, 1, 69, 92.

Walsh, J. H.—276, 92, 95.

Wilke, F.—96.

Members-at-large voting yes made nominations as follows: Bohn—1; Haggerty—1; Trautmann—4.

The following have declined: De Leon, Edwards, Knoche, Trautmann. These accept: St. John, Haslewood. All nominees who have not accepted or declined are requested to notify the general office of their action not later than June 1.

SEV. M. DEHLY.

The People is in receipt of a letter from D. G. O'Hanrahan, the literary agent of Section Seattle, Wash., conveying the sad news that Comrade S. M. Dehly, Secretary of the Washington S. E. C., has passed away. He died Friday morning, May 17th, and was buried the following Sunday afternoon.

On May 3, in a letter to the Labor News, Comrade Dehly wrote: "Most likely this will be the last remittance by me, as I have to withdraw, my health is so very poor. I am sorry to leave." He was a fighter to the end.

As Comrade O'Hanrahan says: "We have lost another loyal worker for the S. L. P." None know the truth of this better than those at headquarters. We also know that as a result of Comrade Dehly's persistent and intelligent work he will have not one, but many successors, in the State of Washington, who will carry on the work he so well began.

REBEL ON GUSTAVE HERVE

To August Bebel, the German Socialist leader, the following words on Gustave Herve's anti-militarist propaganda are attributed by a reporter of the Paris Matin:

"The ideas and the anti-militarist propaganda of Herve are impossible in German Social Democracy. German Social Democracy is the avowed adversary of the present military system, but considers that a military organization is necessary in existing States until all civilized nations have established conventions and institutions which would once for all render war impossible. So long as the danger exists and wars are possible, every nation should possess a military organization sufficient for resisting an aggressive war and defending its own territory against the invasions of the enemy. If German Social Democracy supports every loyal movement for the assurance of peace such as the organization of international tribunals of arbitration—it nevertheless considers a mil-

BUTTE MINERS

TURN DOWN MAHONEY-MCMULLEN CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATESHIPS.

Prefer Representation At The Denver Convention That Has No Amalgamated Copper Co. Backing—Who Made Bishop Carroll Wise?—Other Items Of Interest.

(Special Correspondence)

Butte, Montana, May 19.—It is likely that Butte, Montana, has as fully developed a portion of the capitalistic system as has any city in America. It is here that bold brutality and specious cunning combine to form the bulwarks of as villainous a system as ever robbed a worker of the value of his labor.

The capitalist papers generously congratulate the workers on receiving over a million dollars per month in wages for mixing and smelting three million dollars worth of metal. Recently the miners decided to take a small pinch out of their surplus before turning it over to the Amalgamated and other companies, and accordingly demanded a raise from \$3.75 per day to \$4.00 per day. The companies do not want that two million surplus interrupted, so they consented to pay the wages demanded "on condition that the miners sign a contract." This was done and the men receive the advanced pay, but not much benefits, as prices of all commodities are advancing faster than wages have.

As an instance, bread has gone up two and one half cents per loaf at one jump and other things have risen accordingly, because "you know what wages are in Butte." It is a case of pay the price or go without, and the miner's \$4.00 buys him no more now than his \$3.50 did a year ago.

But back of all this stand-and-deliver attitude of the business men there is a game being played that would make an interesting chapter in the history of capitalistic methods of controlling the Working Class.

Two of the more glaring instances of recent date suffice to illustrate:

On the 5th inst. Rev. Bishop John P. Carroll of the Diocese of Helena preached a sermon against Socialism in St. Patrick's Church in Butte in which he said that he "thanks God every day that the stalwart union men of Butte have kept the Western Federation of Miners out of the I. W. W." Now the question naturally arises as to who posted the Rev. Bishop on Union affairs and Socialism. Did his instructions come from the offices of the Amalgamated Copper Co., commonly spoken of locally as the sixth floor of the Hennessy building? And are his heartfelt thanks given to God because of John McMullen? Strange that a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church should praise a man who kneels at the Mystic Shrine more devoutly than at the foot of the Crucifix.

But the second instance concerns McMullen directly. Butte Miners Union No. 1 held its election of delegates to the Denver Convention on the 7th inst. There was a list of candidates in the field that was commonly known as a Maboney-McMullen Bunch, but this was the only one generally known of until the afternoon previous to the election. Then McMullen got wind of the fact that there would be an opposition ticket in the field, and at once called up one of the candidates. After a few words of general conversation McMullen said "You had better get busy; they are going to give you a run for your life." Evidently the candidate asked who would give him such a run, for McMullen replied, "Who? Well you will find out who. You had better call up four-twenty." A reference to the Butte phone exchange book shows that four-twenty is the Boston & Montana Mining Co., the original and most prominent part of the Amalgamated Copper Co.

McMullen is one of the delegates elected to Denver by the Engineers Union. Can he be a true working class delegate when he advises candidates for a delegateship to consult with mining companies as to how they may be elected?

It may interest The People readers to know that in spite of the support of the companies (or perhaps because of it) the Mahoney-McMullen candidates lost out by a large majority.

tary organization indispensable so long as the danger of war exists. It is for this reason that it advocates, first, an education which will render all citizens fit for military service; secondly, the substitution of militia for permanent armies. A disciple of Herve could scarcely be a member of the German Social Democracy."

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SMITH AND PRESTON'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page one.)

rupted by one of the jurors falling sick and also that the county seat had to be removed from Hawthorne to Goldfield.

Court convened in Goldfield on the seventh of May. The prisoners again had to be removed. Nine prisoners and jury in charge of Sheriff Ingalls and two Deputies went on the stage from Hawthorne to Goldfield, seven miles distant, where they had to wait five hours for a train. There was a special car provided for this occasion, but it was so cold that the sheriff permitted all to go to the waiting room, and there passengers mixed with prisoners, and they with their keepers in turn. No handcuffs were used; every one seemed to be his own free agent.

After the train arrived they went into the car; the prisoners in one end, and the jury in the other.

Sheriff Ingalls permitted Preston's mother and sister to ride in the same car, and a quiet orderly party it was, notwithstanding the fact that some of the most hardened of criminals were supposed to be in their midst.

At Mine we had our breakfast, had to run to catch the train and finally arrived in Goldfield, where the prisoners were locked up in the City Bastille, infested by "varmints" and to-day I am guilty of restoring some of the inmates of the pride of Goldfield's liberty, and I believe others who have visited the jail, are guilty of the same crime.

On May 6th Judge Langdon, who was trying the case, received a letter with skull and crossbones containing threats in case Preston and Smith should be convicted. Useless to say that this did not come from friends of the defendants; but most likely the work of our so-called law and order people or their servile tools. Immediately after advised of this, the officers of No. 220 sent a letter disclaiming all knowledge of the sending or writing of such an epistle and denouncing such an act.

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Chief of Police Francis has told McMullen that a second offense would mean that he must leave town. Francis sent early to-day for three ex-deputies from Telluride and Cripple Creek. They had flared up several times. He and the local papers are much given to calling Darrow "obstreperous."

The imported gun-men brought in by certain parties to the prosecution ostensibly to "keep peace," have gotten into trouble with Chief of Police Francis. Telluride Deputy "Bob" Meldrum, who shot and killed Olie Thissel in April, 1904, and who has a reputation of being recklessly handy with his gun, has been bombing one of the citizens of Boise and has aroused the police.

Meldrum's supposed occupation in Boise is as a witness for the prosecution. In a row with L. F. Whims he hit Whims a blow over the head with a revolver.

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"Get out of town before Sunday," said Francis. "I know your kind and know you are professional thugs. If you make the slightest move during your brief stay, or interfere with anybody on either side, you will get a lively time."

Boise, Idaho, May 27.—Having exhausted the third panel of venire men without securing a full jury for the trial of William D. Haywood, court adjourned this afternoon to allow Sheriff Hodges time to secure another set of men. An effort will be made to secure the new panel by Wednesday, and hold a session on that day. Otherwise, Thursday being a legal holiday, no further proceedings can be held till Friday. This will probably prove the case.

One witness, because she took interest in organized labor, he denounced as a "notorious female anarchist." Another lady who is a mother, just because she was unfortunate enough to testify for the defense and told the true calibre of some of their perjured witnesses, was designated as an "old hag" and so down the line. If a man had a physical misfortune it was brought out. I had the misfortune of losing an eye in our industrial warfare, therefore had the honor to be called a "diabolical one-eye monster," and something as being the incarnation of all vice, sinning and intrigue, one of the very leaders of the anarchist band, and others received similar compliments.

The witnesses for the prosecution on the other hand were intelligent, dignified men and women feeling the responsibility resting upon them, and were rising to the occasion to save the dignity and prosperity of the State of Nevada. It was a case that the witnesses for the prosecution could be very subservient to the wishes of those who had opposed them.

The main argument for the prosecution was made by Judge Malone, from Denver. His all-convincing argument, which seemed to convince the jury, was that the liberty of Preston and Smith would be a constant menace to the capitalist interests of Nevada and that on the other hand in case the anarchists were convicted Nevada would have demonstrated her ability to suppress anarchy and the (capitalist) prosperity of the State would continue.

The weight of this argument was easily seen in its effect on the jury, which was composed principally of prospectors who draw their living from capitalists who furnish them their "grub stakes" with which to prospect.

The trial came to an end May 8, at 5 P. M., when the jury retired and returned the already widely known and infamously unjust verdict of "guilty."

The curtain on the first scene has rung down. At the present writing we are still waiting what the second act